

in *Liparis liliifolia* is too modest in the case of our Wisconsin plants. "Flowers 5-40" are not at all uncommon with us.

VERBENA STRICTA Vent., forma **albiflora**, n. f., corollis albis. Seemingly rare; seen only once, along a roadside where it was interspersed with the normal purple-flowered form.

CIRSIUM DISCOLOR (Muhl.) Spreng., f. ALBIFLORUM House. Rather common along roadsides in our southern counties.

We have been watching closely for white-flowered forms of other thistles, but they appear to be confined to *C. discolor*.

LIATRIS SCARIOSA Willd., forma BENKEI Macb.

Evidently a very rare form, only a single plant with white flowers having been observed by the writer during the years that he has been familiar with the purple-flowered form. The latter is very abundant with us and very prominent in the summer floral aspect.

HELIANTHUS GROSSESERRATUS Martens, forma **pleniflorus**, n. f., floribus omnibus ligulatis.

This double-flowered form is occasionally met with along roadsides and railroads in southeastern Wisconsin and across the line in Illinois. I have watched closely for double flowers in other species of *Helianthus*, but without success.

Sheets of all the above excepting *Liatris scariosa* are deposited with the Gray Herbarium; the latter is in my own herbarium.—S. C. WADMOND, Delavan, Wisconsin.

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AN ILLUSTRATED FLORA OF QUEBEC.—Readers of RHODORA have become familiar with the painstaking and scholarly discussions, group by group, and the considerations of problems in the flora of Quebec by Brother Marie-Victorin (see RHODORA, xxviii. 18-20; xxx. 79-80; xxxi. 19-20; xxxii. 11-15) and members of the New England Botanical Club have taken pride in the accomplishments and versatility of their genial fellow-member at the University of Montreal. Now, one of Brother Victorin's former students, our other member from the Province of Quebec, Father Louis-Marie (Professor Louis Lalonde) of l'Institut Agricole d'Oka, whose happy personality will be remembered by all who knew him when he was a graduate student at Harvard, has brought great credit to his former teacher at Montreal as well as to himself by issuing for the Province of Quebec a manual,<sup>1</sup> which should start many students on the road to botany. Intended especially for the young naturalist, the book gives very briefly a general introduction to botany, with simple (perhaps too concise) introductions to cells and tissues and the

<sup>1</sup> PÈRE LOUIS-MARIE, O. C., *Flore-Manuel de la Province de Québec*, Illustrée de plus de 2100 dessins par MARCEL MAKHES. Contribution No. 23, Institut Agricole d'Oka. Price, post-paid, in the United States \$2.00. (Canadian).



principal organs of higher plants; in a word, a much abbreviated summary of morphology. This is followed by directions for collecting and preparing specimens and the preparation of the herbarium; a brief introduction to the systems of classification; and a condensed résumé of the groups of plants found in Quebec, ending with keys, descriptions and illustrations of the majority of vascular species of the province.

In such a brief volume (320 pp.), with the first pages in the nature of a text-book, the treatments of species are, necessarily, reduced to simple diagnoses and those from "le Bas-Québec" (Côte Nord, Labrador, Anticosti and Gaspé) are often omitted. But for the warmer and more densely populated regions of Montréal, Trois Rivières and Québec it is very complete.

The illustrations by M. Makhes have a decidedly continental European style. Grouped several on a page they are remarkably life-like and well drawn, though often a bit too crowded for quick and clear interpretation. It is unfortunate that they had to be printed as pages of text, for if they could have had good plate-paper they would show to greater advantage. As it is they are vastly superior in their display of detail to most drawings available in eastern America. Such plates as no. 1 (illustrating in very French fashion the Cell), 5 (flower and inflorescence), 14 (*Pinaceae*), 15 (*Typhaceae*, *Sparganiaceae*, etc.), 18 (*Festuceae*), 20 (*Aveneae*), 37 (*Betulaceae*), 63 and 64 (*Umbelliferae*) and several others are beautifully reproduced in the copy at hand; but some others have suffered from an intensification of blackness and the crowding already mentioned.

Altogether the book is a notable step forward for French Canadian botany and every ambitious young naturalist, whether speaking French or English, in eastern Canada or in the northern United States will want a copy. Older botanists, too, will find the book a worthwhile addition to their stock of reference works. There is nothing quite like it in either country. Canadian botanists are to be congratulated upon the two leaders who are developing botany in Quebec upon progressive lines. Their published works represent quite different approaches and methods of presenting results—both to be highly commended. May they long live to coöperate and mutually develop their science in Quebec and throughout Canada.—M. L. F.

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